SCHOOL LIFE AT M. T. H. S.

PILS AND MANY TEACHERS.

Shortridge School-The Many Organizations.

The early riser on any of the paved he gets his morning paper may see a line of boys on bicycles riding rapidly toward usiness district. These boys with their poxes of lunch and books are going to the Manual Training High School, where lessons will occupy their minds from 8:15 until 3:15. An insight into the school will show why it differs so much in its political and social life from the school on the conceived the idea that "frats" would North Side, where the pupils remain only

feature of the M. T. H. S. is the manual training received while completing the four years' course, consisting of thirty-one credits necessary for graduation. The pupil who enters this school does so bea desire for a mechanical education and he could enter no better institution where he would receive an equal share

work and turning. After a year in this de- ror, treasurer of the senior class and othand from there to the foundry and patternworking department. In the senior year the student receives instruction in machine the training course must complete a year's is also required in the manual course. For the benefit of the young women who | nity. attend the school there are courses in cooksewing. Stenography and type-

its doors with 526 students and a faculty thirty-eight instructors compose the fac-

It may readily be seen that the life of the student would differ materially from that | "pitch their tents" twice a month for of an institution where not so much time when, as a usual thing, they are glad to leave the building rather than remain for a meeting. Hence the absence of many or-

machine fitting room one afternoon at a large plane. He had an advanced geometry book before him and while the plane went forward and backward the student rode with it, studying the book as he sat on the Probably the most interesting period dur-

ing the day to a visitor is the lunch hour. At 11:30 the bell rings and in a short time with hungry students. For those who do serves meals at a reasonable cost. After this present ceremony is over the pupils spend their time discussing athletic events, the most prominent topic in the school, or congregate in a session room and listen to "rag time" until the big bell again announces the call to books at 12:15. SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS.

However, there are many associations and organizations which make the lives of the students enjoyable and add to the social and political side of the institution. In the entire list of M. T. H. S. clubs there is none that stands higher in the estimation | the M. T. H. S. of pupils and faculty or that has attained a higher standard of real excellence than the orchestra. It is practically as old as the school, having been organized by Prof. Emmerich shortly after the school came into existence. From a modest beginning the orchestra has risen to the dignity of more than twenty pieces and has had great success, not only with standard, but even with classical music. Professor Emmerich is the director and the success of this enterprise is due almost entirely to him. The exercises twice a month and is a source of | in mechanical drawing. delight to the students and faculty.

Closely conected with the orchestra is the latest musical venture, the teachers' double quartet. It is composed of eight of the male teachers and takes the place of a glee club. This club pleases the students at the auditorium exercises twice

Two years ago Mr. Cambell organized a mandolin club which has been very successful and is now in charge of Mr. Sprague. Its playing is much enjoyed by the students for whom it performs every

Foremost among the prominent school organizations is the Athletic Asocisation. and is strongly supported by the school. The standard of M. T. H. S. athletes and the position they have attained both in this State and other States is well known departments of the school's athletes are the athletes who battle for the honor of the minds of the members at the next meetthe red and white. It was organized in | ing. the spring of 1895 with John Goode as president. The present officers are: Joe Minor, president; Martin Quinn, vice president; Thomas Sheerin, secretary; Prof. A. J.

Among the literary and debating clubs the M. T. H. S. Literary Society is the most prominent. It was organized by Miss | will invite one young lady guest. Foy, the present critic, and meets every Monday afternoon. The programme consists of recitations and musical numbers. Different writers and their works are studied and debates on literary subjects held. This society has the largest membership of any of the organizations and its meetings are greatly enjoyed by the pupils. The Forum Debating Club is a wellknown organization that meets every Monand to express their thoughts clearly. A the Athletic Association treasury. criminal court will be held some time soon when it is believed the Forum will make a good bid for popularity. Harry Boyle will be the judge and Albert Jennings prosecuting attorney, while the prisoner will

be defended by Martin Quinn. The Senate, as its name implies, is a mimicry of the nation's law-making body, but is generally lacking in the dignity one might expect from such a distinguished assembly. It is a comparitively new organigation and has not attained that promiment place among the school's associations that the Shortridge body has. The Senate, however, has a good membership and the discussions of bills are often exceedingly interesting.

The latest organization to appear is the M. T. H. S. Science Club, which was organized a few weeks ago. Those at the head of the new club believe it is filling a "long felt want" and predict a successful career. It is the object of the club to take up every branch of science and mechanics which can be readily studied by its members. The club's first lecture will be given by Prof. A. G. Abott on Dec. 13. The subject is "Liquid Air" and Prof. Aboff will give demonstrations of its uses. The present officers of the Science Club are: Lin Smith, president, and Mamie

White, secretary. The Manual Training High School, unlike many high schools, organizes classes during the freshman year. This plan has worked well in the school and the different classes play an important part in the social life of the school. There are always four classes duly organized and distinguished in the M. T. H. S. As soon as a class reaches the HB grade it adopts a constitution and selects officers to serve one term. The officers of the present senior class are: A. Glenn Diddle, president; Fred Demroese, vice president; Bess Frey, secretary; Albert Bernd, treasurer. It is considered an excellent class and has done much to uphold the good name of the

The June class of 1902 is one full of class spirit and promises to make a name for itself. The officers of the June "Naughty-Twos" are: Ira McIntire, president; Flossle Wills, vice president; Sarah Kautsky, sec-

retary; Walter Paull, treasurer. The January class of 1902 is a new organization with the following officers: Pritz Franke, president; Edna Murray, vice president; Claude Mason, secretary;

Charles Jennings, treasurer. The youngest class in the school is that of the June, '03's, but it has already shown progressive spirit. Its officers are Nathan

Reading, president; Hazel Avery, vice president; Harry Carlisle, secretary; James McPheeters, treasurer.

The official organ of the Manual Training High School is The Mirror, a bi-weekly claim to being a newspaper, and contents itself with giving the Training School standpoint, merely, in all items of interest. esting to cutsiders. The staff of the school organ is as follows: Thomas D. Sheerin, tor: Glenn Diddle, athletic editor: Bessie Frey and Harry Coppock, personals; Harry Ogborn, locals; Stacy Lindley, exchange assistants. Howard Stewart is advertising

SCHOOL FRATERNITIES.

serves special mention and is exceedingly interesting-the fraternities. These societies are always in evidence and probably contribute more to the pleasure of the students than all the organizations together. When the school first opened the pupils greatly add to the pleasure of school life and have a good influence on the social side of the institution. Instantly the fra-As its name implies, the most prominent | ternity fever spread and for a while there was fear that steps would have to be taken by the faculty to keep the "disease" from getting too firm a hold on the students. However, the societies were at last reduced to a normal number and now play very important part in all lines of school

The most prominent society in the school is the Hykya Japanese society of senior boys. It has the largest membership of any club and on its roll are some of the school's best-known students, including the presi-When a "freshie" begins his high school | dent of the athletic association, captain of career in the manual training course he | the football team, manager of the basketup woodworking, including bench ball squad, editor and manager of the Mirpartment he is sent to the forging room | ers prominent in school circles. Following are the members of the Hykyas: Leslie Maxwell, president; Edward Svendsen, vice president; Stacy Lindley, secretary; John fitting. Besides this work a pupil selecting Stuckenberg, Albert Bernd, John Kittle, ty, high or low-oftener felt than spoken, Harry Coppock, Ralph Li Beau, Earl Min- often hidden in the background of the mind work in free-hand drawing and three or, Joe Miner, Fred Doepper, Thomas often maden in the background of the many years' work in mechanical drawing. Ad- Sheerin, Sibly Everitt, Otto Mueller, Herb for fear of ridicule or from sheer inability vanced work in science and mathematics | Kipp and Fay Van Deinse, who are now at | to formulate the thoughts, but existing in Purdue, are also members of this frater-

class is the Sheykhs, an Arabian society, touched: writing are also taught. An adequate de- whose members are well known in literary scription of these different departments and social circles. Will Wheeler is presicannot be given but visitors are welcome | dent and Will Kaylor secretary. The other any school day, when it would well repay members of the club are Fred Burnett, one to investigate the different depart- Roy Howard, Harry Ogborn, Rob Sweeney, Lin Smith, Charles Ferguson, Glenn Did-In February, 1895, the school first opened | dle, Carle Monninger and "Tooter" Quinn. A well-known girls' "frat" is the Puritan of twenty-two teachers. There are now 1,200 | Society. It is an important club in the names on Professor Emmerich's roll and school and its officers are Lucy Ward, president, Flossie Wills, vice president, and Hazel Anderson, secretary

The Gypsies, a June, '02, society of girls, social time. It is a small club, but is well is required in recitations. The pupils are known in the school. The Gypsies are It is these that the chance reader cuts from busy from fifteen minutes after 8 until 3:15, Lesette Krauss, Ada Picket, Alice Ballard and Maud Grey. The Senores de Fortuna, or, as they prefer being called, "gentlemen of leisure," are prominent in social circles, and their officers are Joel Barlow, president, and "nut in their time" in the Manual Training | Stanley Rhodes, secretary. The Spanish gentlemen meet every two weeks. prominent of the girls' fraternities is the Hana Batake Japanese Society, a sister of the Hykya "frat." This is a January, sorority and has done much toward the welfare of the M. T. H. S. The work of this club was highly spoken of when

> the work of the individual members has done much in adding to the good name of known of the social organizations. The show thorough understanding and appreofficers of the society are Thomas Harvey, president, and Sumner Warner, treasurer. has a symbol by which it is known. They do much to promote sociability in the

Little is ever heard of the Y. S. B. Club.

given at the school a year ago.

M. T. H. S. Affairs.

honor and fame to the red and white of

Design study has been taken up by the classes in advanced drawing.

The new "frat" of Tyroleans, a January, '03, sorority, met with Miss Ella Glass yes-

On last Tuesday the Indianapolis Cold orchestra performs during the auditorium | Storage Company was visited by the classes

> The Athletic Association cleared \$508.78 from the football game Thanksgiving between the Shortridge and M. T. H. S.

Will Wheeler entertained the Sheikhs at his home Wednesday evening, when plans for the annual Christmas dance were dis-

An entertaining programme was heard during the exercises in the auditorium Fri-This asociastion has a large membership day morning. Musical numbers and recita-

The senators of the Manual Training High School are still busily engaged with the negro deportation bill. At the last separately managed, but the Athletic As- meeting nothing definite was done concernsociation acts as a head which controls ing the question, which will again occupy

Shortridge High School.

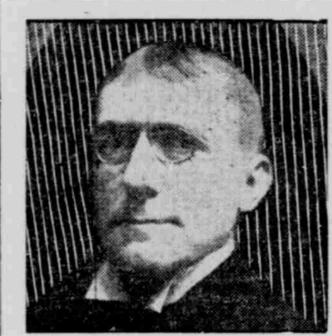
The Delta Phi senior boys "frat" will give a banquet at the Denison a week from next Friday night. Each member

The first practice of the girls' basketball team will likely be held to-morrow in the Y. W. C. A. "gym" under Miss Nehrbas. Regular practice days will most likely be Monday and Thursday.

The coffer of the Athletic Association day afternoon. Debates are held on all will be benefited to the amount of \$580.35. topics of general interest. Its purpose has the Shortridge part of the Thanksgiving never been to make orators, but rather football game receipts. The squad will be accustom its members to think quickly given sweaters, which will be paid for from

THE RILEY FARM-RHYMES.

No poet ever sang of the homely life of the American people-"the commonality of magazine of sixteen pages. It makes no men"-as Mr. James Whitcomb Riley has done; none ever came so close to them, to their simple, everyday interests and The paper is edited for the students ex- thoughts, as he. He touched the human clusively and is not intended to be inter- note when, years ago, he wrote the "Old Swimmin' Hole and 'Leven More Poems," editor in chief; Albert Bernd, literary edi- and it was instantly recognized. Readers who were unmoved by and indifferent to the verse that ordinarily came under their editor; John C. Stuckenberg, business man- notice-praised though it might be by the ager; Earl Minor, Lin Smith, Edward literary elect; readers of whom it would Svendsen, John Kittle and Fred Doepers, have been said that they would under no circumstances care for or appreciate poetry-these people were quick to give the The organizations already spoken of are | meed of laughter to the humor, of tears to all more or less flourishing, but there is the pathos, of these verses, and to testify one phase of Training School life that de- to the absolute fidelity of the portrayals to the life that they knew. The sentiment expressed in them was not the forced, false



sentiment found in the utterances of so many writers, but that common to humanievery normal heart, nevertheless. It was Another well-known society in the 1902 many a lonely old heart that these lines

"The old farm-home is mother's yet, and mine, And filled it is with plenty and to spare; But we are lonely here in life's decline, Though fortune smiles around us everywhere:

We look across the gold,

Of the harvests, as of old—

The corn, the fragrant clover, and the hay; But most we turn and gaze, As with eyes of other days,

To the orchard, where the children used to play." Mr. Riley has touched life on many sides in his verses, but perhaps nothing that he has written has given so much pleasure as the poems dealing with rural experiences. the corner of his newspaper and places carefully in his pocket, these that the woman by the fireside puts into her scrapbook, these that the boy and girl commit to memory and recite-"Old Fashioned Roses," "When the Frost Is on the Pun-An important and probably the most kin," "Knee-deep in June," "Wortermelon Time," these and a host of others.

Realizing that such poems are especial favorites, Mr. Riley's publishers have selected from his writings enough of the fa-Vanity Fair, the senior entertainment, was | vorite poems having this rural flavor to fill a volume, and have issued it under the title "Farm Rhymes." To make it doubly and its workings are as mysterious as its name. The membership is not large, but attractive they have embellished it with many illustrations from drawings by Will Vawter. This young artist enters into the The B. U. G. S. Club is one of the best | spirit of Mr. Riley's work, and his pictures ciation. Some of them are very beautiful, These fraternities are all run on the same | all really illustrate the text. The familiar plan as secret college societies, and each verses have a new charm in such attractive setting. They can never be too familiar to Manual Training High School, and, while justify repetition. It is worth while to read individual glory is sought, the one aim and again the quaint lines: ambition of all the societies is to bring

"It hain't no use to grumble and complain; It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice; When God sorts out weather and sends rain, W'y, rain's my choice.

"Men ginerly, to all intents-Although they're apt to grumble some-Puts most theyr trust in Providence,

And takes things as they come-Of men, that's lived as long as me,

Has watched the world enough to learn They're not the boss of this concern." What a characteristic family group that is which Vawter has depicted looking at the new canary bird, with the old man peeping over the top of his paper and thus medi-

"Folks has be'n to town, and Sahry Fetched 'er home a pet canary-And of all the blame', contrary love music-that's I love it When it's free-and plenty of it,

But I kindo' git above it, At a dollar eighty-five! "Reason's plain, as I'm a-sayin'-Jes' the idy, now, o' layin'

Fer a willer cage and bird, When the medder larks is wingin' Round you, and the woods is ringin' That a mortal ever heard!" Not all of us have had the experience of

but the human nature of "Griggsby's Station" appeals to all, nevertheless: "Pap's got his pattent right, and rich as all cre-But where's the peace and comfort that we all

being rich and growing tired of the riches,

had before? Le's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station-Back where we ust to be so happy and so pore! "The likes of us a-livin' here! It's just a mor-To see us in this great big house, with cyarpets

on the stairs, And the pump right in the kitchen! And the And nothin' but the city all around us ever'-"A Country Pathway" has a sentiment

of another sort: I come upon it suddenly, alone-A little pathway winding in the weeds That fringe the roadside; and with dreams, I wander as it leads.

"Full wistfully along the slender way, Through summer tan of freckled shade and take the path that leads me as it may;

'Why, I am as a long-lost boy that went At dusk to bring the cattle to the bars,



From "CRANKISMS" by MATTHEWMAN and DWIGGINS.

COPURIGHT. 1901. BY HENRY T. COATES & Co.

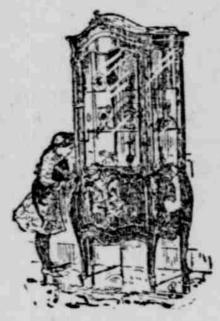
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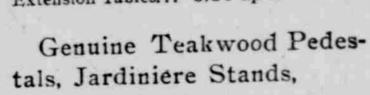
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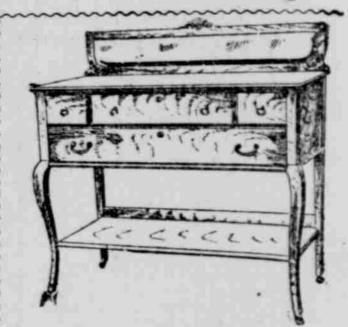
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And was not found again, though heaven lent His mother all the stars.' Here is a picture of old time as the old

"In the jolly winters Of the long ago It was not so cold as now-O! No! No! Then, as I remember,

Snowballs to eat Were as good as apples now, And every bit as sweet! "In the jolly winter Of the dead-and-gone, Startin' out rabbit-huntin'-Early as the dawn-Whoever froze his fingers,

Ah! the jolly winters

Ears, heels, or toes-Or'd a-cared if he had! Nobody knows. "Nights by the kitchen stove, Shellin' white and red Corn in the skillet, and Sleepin' four abed!

Of the long ago! We were not so old as now-O! No! No!" Winter was a season whose trials evident y impressed themselves on the mind of th

poet as a boy, for he says again: "I have just about decided It'ud keep a town-boy hoppin' Fer to work all winter, choppin' er a old fireplace, like I did; awz! Them old times wuz contrairy!

Blame' backbone o'winter, 'peared like, Wouldn't break-and I wuz skeered like, Clean on into February! Nothin' ever made me madder

Than fer Pap to stomp in, layin' On a' extra forestick, sayin': 'Groun'hog's out and seed his shadder!' " But many more favorites are here, and

all cannot be quoted. The new volume a desirable addition to the Riley library, even though all the poems it contains ar possessed in other forms. It is a holiday volume in every sense.

JIM TRIMBLE GOT AWAY.

Most Surprising Thing That Happened in a Mountain Feud.

Detroit Free Press. Uncle Sam Whitney, as the old mountaineer was called, had been telling me about the county fair and how his mule took a prize, but he suddenly stopped and uttered such a sigh that I knew there was

more to come and asked what it was. "Jim Trimble was thar'," he replied. "Well, what of it?" "The Whitneys and the Trimbles don't hitch up, and haven't for twenty years

"You mean there's a family feud." though it 'pears mo' like a shootin' match account left 'cept Jim and me. He had a mule at the fair, too." "And was there any trouble?" I asked.

"Not much trouble," he slowly replied, "but I was mightily disappointed." "Did you look for more prizes?" "No, suh. That Jim Trimble got away from me. Yes, got slick away, and the Lawd only knows when I may meet up with him agin. Thar' he was, and thar' I was, but he dun got away.' "Just how do you mean, Uncle Sam?" "Jest as I said, suh-he dun got away

from me.' "Was there any shooting?" "A trifle of shootin', suh. "And you shot and failed to bring him "That was about the way of it. I was tooken suddenly sick and fell down, and while I was lyin' thar' Jim Trimble walks off. None of the family ever did do the

after a time I inquired of the old man: "You say you were suddenly taken ill?" "Yes, suh. "What was the cause of it?" "Why, them two bullets that Jim Trimble fired into me, befo' he walked away, of co'se," replied the old man with a look of astonishment that I hadn't figured it out long before.

I hadn't got the puzzle solved yet, and

What Earl Li Wanted.

Philadelphia Telegraph. When Li Hung Chang was in New York in 1896 he was much impressed by the splendors of the Waldorf, in which he and his suite had rooms. One day he sent for the manager of the hotel and asked him, with the engaging directness which characterized his intercourse with Occidentals, his age, his salary, and presently the cost of the building. When he had satisfied his curiosity in regard to various details of the hotel management, he said to Mr. Boldt: 'I want you to come back with me to China and build me a hotel just like this." "Why," Mr. Boldt asked in surprise, "why does your Excellency wish to have such a hotel as this?" "So that I may have hot water whenever I want it," said Li Hung Chang.

East or West.

He rises with the morning sun Who makes of time his creed, And rescues from the crumbling hours The day's immortal deed. Or he may sink himself as low As evening's sunken sun, If he forsake the dying day

-Alorsius Coll, in the Era.

And leave the deed undone.

THE BARBAROUS ORNAMENTS, RINGS, NECKLACES AND BRACELETS.

Origin of the Custom of Piercing Women's Ears Ascribed by Some to Abraham.

London Globe. The threatened revival among young girls

of the custom of wearing earrings has called forth a diatribe against what is denounced as a senseless and barbaric practhey are still commonly worn by ladies of the preceding generation; it is only that fashion had decreed what was certain to be temporary abstinence in the case of their that has aroused the ire of the "advanced" opponents of the custom or can it be the practice was confined to the nobles. misfortune of their possessing ugly ears and the dread of not following the fashion? For it is a fact that whereas the apshaped ears they accentuate the defects of badly formed ones. Earrings are just necklaces and bracelets, but the feminine among women to wear earrings.

ABRAHAM'S GIFTS. Curiously enough, the book of Genesis make holes in their ears whereat they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious enables the custom to be traced back to stones." But what would Stubbs have said the same people and to the same period. if he had lived to see men thus adorning Among the presents which Abraham's serv- ly afterward? For example, in the famous "I reckon that's what you'll call it, ant carried with him when he went forth Chandos portrait Shakspeare is depicted to me. The Whitneys have got four of the to take a wife unto Isaac, and which he with earrings, while if one closely scruti-Trimbles, and the Trimbles have got about gave to Rebecca at the well, was a "golden day it will be found that many of them are the same of the Whitneys. Nobody of any earring of half a shekel weight." The wearing a left earring only, usually a pearl. practice of wearing earrings must have In the seventeenth century earrings were

expressed the greatest contempt at the men of the Oriental nations with whom they came into contact wearing earrings. Eventually the Greeks first and then the Romans adopted the custom. With the misunderstanding. The oracle of Apollo having declared that

standing the god's meaning, they pierced luxurious days of the empire fabulous prices were given for these useless ornatrons that they often had whole patrimonies suspended to their ears. One young aristocrat, by name Galba, stole and pledged one of his mother's earrings, and with the proceeds defrayed the expenses of tice. But earrings have never died out; a tour through Europe. Of course, the most costly and celebrated earring on record is that of Cleopatra, which contained a pearl valued at 10,000 sesterces, or nearly £100,000. This was the gem which she dissolved in vinegar and swallowed at the banquet given to Antony, in order to win daughters. Is it the unnatural though the wager that it was possible for a meal harmless operation of ear boring involved to cost such an enormous sum. Both the Greek and Roman men of that period af-

fected earrings, but with the Romans the

DANES ARE RESPONSIBLE. The Danes are generally credited with the introduction of earrings into this country. pendages enhance the beauty of well- On several occasions, when the sinews of war were at low ebb, the Danish women came to the assistance of their men folk ing pot, while King Sweno was ransomed nature will have to undergo a very great from this source. That the Saxons, who, change before the use of all or any is dis- doubless, imitated the Danes, were excarded. According to a Mohammedan tremely fond of earrings is proved by the fact that a Saxon law expressly enjoined legend Sarah, being jealous of Hagar, de- that earrings and necklaces should, at a clared she would not rest until her hands | mother's death, fall to the lot of the daughhad been imbued in her bondmaid's blood. ter. After the tenth century, however, the Then Abraham pierced Hagar's ear quickly fashion seems to have declined throughout and drew a ring through it, so that Sarah | Europe, and earrings are neither found in was able to dip her hand in the blood of graves nor seen in paintings or sculptures. Hagar without bringing the latter into dan- The wearing of them was reintroduced into ger. From that time it became a custom | England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says: "The women are not ashamed to themselves, which became the vogue shortnizes the pictures of the great nobles of the

the image of the golden calf was fashioned | to sailors, who have retained the use of Aaron out of gold earrings belonging | them, commonly in the form of gold hoops, both sexes. For a very long period ear- down to our own time. It has long been rings were more or less peculiar to Eastern | a common belief among sea-faring men of nations. At first the Greeks and Romans all nations that the wearing of earrings strengthens the eyesight and is a certain cure for sore and bleary eyes.

THE EYESIGHT THEORY. As a matter of fact, the strengtheningformer, however, it was the result of a of-the-eyesight theory is generally accepted by the educated classes as well, for one often hears of ladies who firmly believe if they wished to have good citizens they were to put what they held most precious | that they have benefited accordingly. Let into the ears of their children, misunder- it be said at once, however, that this poputhe children's ears and adorned them with lar theory has never obtained medical fagold. With the Romans the fashion owed | vor. It is, indeed, nothing more than a its origin to feminine vanity; and in the superstition; probably a corruption of that which taught that anything representing ments, so that it was said of Roman ma- the solar system would, if worn either on the finger, or on the arm, or in the ear, act as a talisman. In the case of inflammation of the eyes, however, it is just possible that ear-piercing might once have been adopted as a modification of the old drastic

counter-irritant that took the form of in-

serting a seton.

From Elizabethan days the use of earrings by women has continued to the present time. The shape of the ornament, however, changes completely with the fashions; long, heavy pendants being succeeded by smaller ones, and these by single stones a almost invisible chatons, set close to the lobe of the ear. In the days before the discovery of anaesthetics, by whose agency the nerves in the lobe of the ear are now numbed preparatory to piercing, the latter operation used to be quite an important event in the young girl's life. There was the sensation of vanity aroused by the acquirement of the coveted ornaments, which carried with them the distinction of being considered grown up, mingled with as much relics of barbarism as are rings, by yielding up these ornaments to the melt- the piercing involved. A coarse but humorous engraving entitled "Ladies' Ears Bored Gratis," and supposed to be designed by Rowlandson, was published in 1794. Needless to say, it is a shaft aimed at the proverbial vanity of the sex. Ear-piero also formed the subject of a celebrated painting by Sir David White, R. A. It is known as the "First Earring," and was executed for the first Duke of Bedford in 1835, the figures being portraits of members of the Russell family. In this picture the calm and persuasive eyes of the mother; the look hovering between vanity and fear of the little girl, when the private operator approaches to fix the sparkling appendages to her ears, together with the rich and natural coloring, cannot soon be forgotten

by any spectator. A Letter from "Elizabeth."

Philadelphia Telegraph. At least one American woman is the possessor of a letter from the author of 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden.' The American admirer of the book deterbeen a common one with the Israelites no longer worn by Englishmen of birth and ance of the person who wrote it. She is a mined, if possible, to make the acquaintwhile wandering through the desert, for position, the fashion becoming transferred resourceful American, and sought to accomplish her purpose by sending a letter to the London publishers of the work. It was an invitation to the author to come to this country and visit the American at her beautiful country place, which is situated in the western part of this State. The writer said that she would be delighted to have her and that she was certain such a lover of nature would find much to admire in the country, different as it was from the author's beloved north

> In the course of a few weeks a letter came from the author of the book. In it she said that she would be delighted to accept the writer's hospitality, and that she and the Man of Wrath had intended several years ago to make a trip to this She said that she had a drawer full of letters sent by her publishers, and that

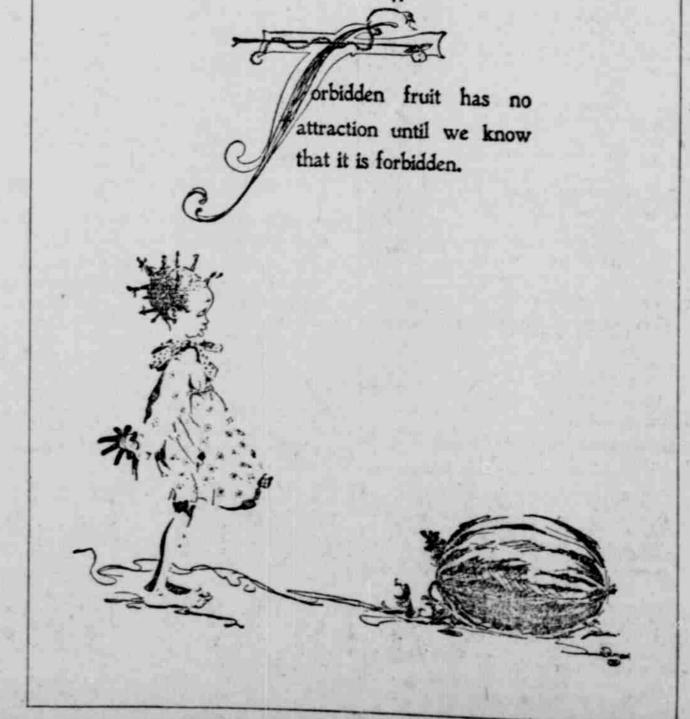
> she read them when the weather did not permit her to sit in the famous garden. She promised to let her correspondent know when they were coming to this country and to accept her invitation. But she did not sign her name to the

> Women Have Their Shoes "Shined."

New York Letter. New York women don't "make any bones" about having their shoes polished in rull view of all hands on the ferryboats. There is, as a simple matter of fact, 110 good reason why they should hesitate to do so, but it is certain that the New York woman of five or ten years ago wouldn't have thought of such a thing. Once in & while a more or less blondined young woman over here exhibits the abhorrence in which she holds the thing called convenuonality by taking a seat on one of the open-air bootblack stands on a down-town street and having her shoes freshened up. but such a one always attracts a lot of attention, and there is no liability of the practice becoming common. Women do. however, patronize in numbers the indoor bootblack stands, or, rather, seats, of those shoe houses that keep the shoes of customers polished up, and it is no uncommen thing to see them in these shops seated alongside the frugal men who take advant-

Throat and Lung Physician. For catarrh, throat and lung trouble consult (free) Dr. Jordan, 18½ N. Meridian st., Indianapolis, Ind. Keep this for reference.

age of the opportunity to have their foot-gear polished up free of charge.



From "CRANKISMS" by MATTHEWMAN and DWIGGINS.